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WASHINGTON, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1897-EIGHT PAGES.

## RESERVOIR DAMS

Twelve Million Gallons of Water Thunder flown a Ravine.

SEVEN PERSONS' LIVES LOST

Four Children, Two Women and One Man the Victims-Hereism Shown in the Face of the Flood. A Mother's Vain Effort to Save Her Child.

New York, July 14.- The two dame that held the water in the Melsingan re-root, 500 feet up on the Fishkill 1 outsins, south of the village of Finitelli, broke, one after the other, shortly after 2 o'clock this morning, and the twelve llien gallons of water stored iff the reservoir, thus suddenly released, went roaring and thundering, like a small Niagara, down a mountain ravine a thous and yards to the Hudson. There was a brickyard in its path and, besides this, two frame buildings, fittle more than nties, and a tenement boose. In these lived the laborers in the yard and their families. They had warming of what was coming, and leaped or tumbled out of the Louses to places of sarety, but when the mighty rear of waters sounded an when they saw the houses swept from their foundations and smashed ainset to kindling, they became palite-stricken and fleeing for nigher ground, seven of them a man, two women, and four chaldren were swept away by the water and drowned. It was all over in fifteen minutes and in the confusion that followed, and that lasted for hours, it was thought that many more persons had lost their lives, but all were accounted

for later, except two of the children, who Five bodies have been recovered. The Melangah reservoirs were two of the reservoirs that help to make up the supply of the villages of Fishkill and Matte-wan, lying on the east bank of the Hudson opposite the city of Newburg. The main reservoir of the water supply is high up on South Beacon Mountain and holds many times as much water as these two

The first of the rain that caused the dam to break came Saturday. It rained again on Sendar and on Monday and Tresday i poured ninest stendily On Tuesday the ook kept rising, and when carkness cam the water was less than a foot from the

high water mark. At 12 o'clock it had entered the houses At 2 o'clock it was so deep that the people living in them got badly worried Undoubtedly at this hour the dam of the upper reservoir had given away under the sure of the water, and the million of gallons it had held had rushed into the lower reservoir and was running over the overflow and swelling the ravite brook to dangerous proportious. n to the lower reservoir resisted the strain perhaps fifteen nanutes. Then care a crash like that of nearby thunder, and the millions of gallons of water unlesses came roaring down the ravine. Perhaps tere up trees high on the banks above the

The people below heard it, but before this they had begun to leave their houses On come the torrest unchecked until the bridge over the postrond was reached. No loncer confined by the rocks of the side this pocket, and from a torrest twenty feet wide, it grew to seventy-five, though its depth decreased. For a moment the solid banks held a part of the flood and then they gave way and the water rushed on toward the brickyard and the houses un-resized. It tore itself a channel through the earth and clay south of the housest and the high strip, and on out into the river it poshed with an awful roar, carrying everyibing in its path.

Patrick Murphy, the owner of the tenment and boarding-house and one of the shantles, said that thirty-four persons lived Is the two buildings owned by him. His pearest neighbors were some Hungarians who lodged in the other shanty with John Em ka.

About 1 o'clock Murphy saw that th water had risen somewhat. He went to soment of his house and found that the floors were overflowed. He took a lantem and walked down as far as the tailroad tracks Just after 2 o'clock Suddealy up above him-that is, in toward the houses there was a crash, and then an in rush of the water from the stream oc the brickyard Sinka's shanty had been swept away. All the Hungarians in it turned out any way and every way and sterfed for Murphy's house for shelter. The non from the shanty, when they got to Murphy's house, could do nothing but arge the lumates to fly. The shanty, horne down by the flood that had undernined it struck the house and carried away the potch. Tils warned those in the hou that their shelter must be abandoned and without thoughts of their own safety the men began lifting the women and children out of the windows and out of the door

ways, high above the flood. Suddenly Murphy's house went to pieces with a crash and came down in the rush-

ine water. It had been bit probably by an mmense log which the waters brought

John Coproy, the engineer of the brick yard, had his youngest child in his arms. One of his arms had been broken while he was at work at the Murphy house Conrey held the child in the uninjured one for a moment and clutched at a tree as the water swept him from his feet in his excitement he dropped the child. but he caught the tree and the child was caught by a Hungarian and carried to safety.

Mrs Ann Perry had her child in he arms. There was pathetic evidence of this afer, when the flood subsided and her body was found stiffened in death. One arm was bent as it would have been holding the boy, and the other was held up as if to ward off the waters about to strike him. The body of the boy was ten feet away. He had been washed from his puther's arms.

Those who lost their lives were: Mrs John Contoy and two children, Julia, aged six, and John, aged nineteen

Mrs. Ann Ferry and one child, William aged ten years.

Selena Lowry, six years old. John Sinka, or Rulander, a Hungarian twenty-five years old.

Those who succeeded in reaching other

places of safety than the one they left not know how they did it. The whole Lowry family was gone, but sfore the roll-call was over the man and his wife appeared. By a strange fate they had dashed against the side of the brick barge Margaret Timony, in the Hudson, and the crew of that boat, who had been awakened by the roar of the

#### A PARADISE FOR MINERS

waters, had seen and seized them. But

Forty Return From Alaska With Sackfuls of Yellow Dust.

The Stories of the Fabulous Richness of the New Clondyke Mines Verified.

San Francisco, July 14.- Stories of the fabulous richness of the new Clondyke mines on the Upper Yukon, were proved true today when forty miners arrived from that camp with 340 pounds of gold, amoun ing to over \$500,000

They came in on the steamer Excelsior, which also brought a quarter of a million in gold dust for the Alaska Commercial

This mass of yellow dust, which ranged n size from that of a hazelnut to fine birdshot, and even finer dust like sand, was poured out on the counter at Selby's smelting works, on Montgomery street, and then showled with copper scoops into a great melting pot. Those who saw the gold in one heap, said that no such spectacle had been seen in this city since

1849. The luckiest of these miners were Mr. nd Mrs. T. S. Lippey, who left here by April, 1896. They brought back \$60,000. They went in by way of Juneau, over the Divide, Mrs. Lippey being the first woman to go over this trad. She is small and wity, with a skin tanned to the color of

Bollinstead and Stewart, two miners who had been at work for a year, had 1,500 ounces, worth about \$25,000.

Other tenderfeet had done better, for In a few weeks some had cleaned up from \$10,000 to \$15,000. Several of the men who arrived today had bought claims on time, paying small sums down and agreeing to pay all the way from \$10,000 to \$25,000 in three to six months. Most of them cleaned up enough gold in a month to pay for their claims and still have a good sum left over-

A letter from one of the officials of the Alaska Commercial Company, at Circle City, gives this account of the great rust to the new diggings:

"The excitement on the river is indescribable and the output of the new Clondyke district almost beyond belief Men who had nothing last fall are now

worth a fortune. One man has worked forty square fee of his claim, and is going out with \$40. ion in dust. Quarters of claims are now selling at from \$15,000 to \$50,000.

The estimate of the district is given as thirteen miles, with an average of \$300,000 to a claim, some being valued as high as a million each.

Andree Has Not Yet Started. Lordon, July 14 - Advices received here teday from Spitzbergen show that up to July 10 Andree, the Arctic explorer, had not jet started on his balloon voyage in search of the North Pole. A southerly storm arose on July 2, which nearly destroyed his bulloon, and this was succeeded by a heavy northerly wind, which pro-The advices say that Andree booss to start on July 15.

Merchants Charged With Arson. New York, July 14 - David Uhren and Herman' H. Levy, composing the firm of H. H. Levy & Co., manufacturers of wrap were arrested today charged with hav ing set fire to their place of business. They were held in \$5,000 bail

# Serge Suits.

Our ZEPHYR-WEIGHT SERGE Suits are popular because they are light in texture, dressy in appearance, are made well, fit perfectly, and are fully guaranteed to be what we claim for them, viz.: The lightest and most satisfactory summer garments made. All sizes.

Crash Suits, too, in all the best weaves of both wool and linen crash. Odds and ends of White and Fancy Serge and Flannel

Coats, about ONE-HALF of original prices. Two styles of Outing Coats and Pants. Were \$8,50 and \$10. Choice of them for \$5.00.

Special sale of \$1.25 and \$1.00 Negligee Shirts. New colors and patterns at 75c. Another lot-about 300 pairs-of Men's Calf, Patent Calf, Russet, and Kangaroo Shoes. Were \$6, \$5, \$4, \$3.50. Go

on sale this morning at \$1.90. Broken lots. Not all sizes in

### Robinson & Chery Co., 12th and F Sts. Clothes, Furnishings,

any one style, but your size in some one or more styles.

SEAL CONTROVERSY

Sharp Note of Secretary Sherman to Ambassador Hay.

CHARGES BREACH OF FAITH

Says the British Government Has Failed to Discharge Its Police Duties Under the Award-Questions the Fairness of the Report by the British Expert, Thompson.

The President intended to transmit to the Senate yesterday a special message which he had prepared, explaining that it was "incompatible with the public interest," as the diplomatic phrase goes, to comply with the request contained in Senator Morgan's resolution calling for the correspondence in the Bering Sea fisheries negotiations. He deferred sending the message, however, on account of the premature publication of the text of Secretary Sherman's note of May 10 to Ambassador Hay, a synopsis of which has been published, accusing Great Britain of bad faith in her dealings with the Laited States concerning the protection of Some sort of reply will probably seals: be made to the resolution

Gen. John W. Foster, special ambassa dor of the United States in the negotia ions, was responsible for the decision of Mr. McKinley not to make public the errespondence at this time. Gen. Foster has made some new proposals to the British government, and he believed that the publication of the note of May 10 might destroy the chances of favorable action by her majesty's ministry. He cabled the President to that effect, and the latter, who had the correspondence at the White House ready to send to Congress, returned it to the State De

The correspondence covers four separate subjects under the findings of the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration: (1) Modus vivend and conference for a revision of present regulations; (2) inspection of skins and firearms; (3) visits of scientists to the slands in behalf of the respective gover ments: (4) the patrol fleet. The correspond ence begins with a note from Secretary Oh oy to Sir Julian Pauncefote, dated De cember 15, 1896, re-pening the discus suspended in October at the suggestion of then unsettled: First, as to permitting enishins landed at British ports to be examined by American inspectors to deter mine their sex, and whether or not the had been shot in violation of the Pari award and British law; and, second, the proposal for amending the regulations on the subject of the use of firearms by pelagic sealers.

On March 23, 1897, Sir Julian wrote to Mr. Sherman that the facts furnished by Prof. D'Arcy W. Thompson, British con assioner in charge of the fur-seal caligation in 1896, and those set forth in Prof. David S. Jordan's report gate progrently no reason to fear that the soal herd is threatened with early exterminution. Hermajesty's government, now-ever, believe that some modification of the scaling regulations will be required at the expiration of the five years' term which was named by the arbitration tribu

bupal of 1893." An official statement to this effect, made in the House of Commons on March 30, 1897, by Mr. Curzon on behalf of the cabset is inserted in the record. The dism

should take place in 1898. In a dispatch to Secretary White, of the American embassy in London, dated April 8, Mr. Sherman directs him to bring the subject to the immediate attention of the British government, informing it that the President deemed it necessary to agree upon a modus vivendi, based on that or 1891, to suspend all pelacic scaling in not be satisfied with the reply that the British government proposed to take up the subject in 1898. If destruction continued, there would be no occasion for conference. Secretary White was innunicate with the Russian ambussador at London also, with a view

to securing his co-operation-The principal papers in the correspond ice are the letters of Lord Salisbury t the British ambassador, dated April 21 and Mr. Sherman's letter to Ambassado

Hav. on May 10. Lord Salisbury reiterates the contention that there is nothing to show that seal life is in danger of destruction in the near and backs the contention Prof. D'Arcy Thompson's report. The prime toinister declares that further investigation by experts is needed before change of the regulations is considered. Secretary Sherman on May 10 sent to Ambassador Hay a reply to this letter

Mr. Sherman, In opening, says: "The British ambassador called upon me on the 3d instant and handed me a a copy of a dispatch to him from her majesty's principal secretary of State for foreign affairs, bearing the date 21st This dispatch constitutes the ultimo. reply of the British government to the proposals of the President, as presented n the note of your embassy of the 10th ultimo, for a modus vivendi for the sus pension of all killing of seals for the present season, and for a joint confer nce of the powers concerned with a to the necessary measures adopted for the preservation of the fur seal in the North Pacific. It will be

seen that both proposals are rejected. 'I need hardly say that the President! greatly disappointed at this action, especialwhen it is based upon such unsubstan tial and inadequate reasons. The Presi dent's concern, in view of the depleted condition of the seal herd, was occasioned not alone from an examination of Dr. Jordan's report of 1896 and what he had reason to suppose were the conclusions of 1 rof Thompson, but it was based upon a series of observations and statistics cover ing a much longer period than that treated by those gentlemen, establishing a state of facts beyond refutation, and which is in part set forth in my note to the British ambassador of the same date as my cablegram to you. It is therefore quite surprising that her majesty's secretary sh case his rejection of the proposals of this Government, so impressively presented, mon the report of one scientist, whose facts and conclusions are incorrectly ap prehended, and the delayed report of an other, which is for the first time mapublic concurrently with the receipt of his

"It would have been gratifying to me Continued on Second Page

Our Joists are Bright and Straight. For Reliable Carpenters and Build-Frank Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUBS. Platform Adopted and Various

Plans of Work Proposed. Detroit, Mich., July 14 .- At the opening Republican Clubs this morning the committee on rules reported that the roles of ongress should prevail in the convention A relegram was received from Mark Hann reading: "My official duties are prevent-ing my attending your convention, which I greatly regret. I desire, however, to than and commend the lengue for its work and

A telegram was received, inviting the ague to come to New York next year. Notice was given that the question of deciding the next place of meeting for the convention would be referred to the

to bespeak for it a useful and prosperou

executive committee.
Chairman Bondy, of Ohio, submitted the report of the committee on resolutions. It reaffirms the money plank in the St. Louis platform, congratulates the country on the evidences of returning prosperity, views with satisfaction the progress of the Republican Administration and rejoices in the treaty with Hawali; says President McKinley could be relied upon to end the struggle of Cuba; urges upon Congress the protection of our shipping interests, beet sugar industries, and the granting of suffrage to women; condemns partisan action of the last President in removing old soldiers in office and extending the civil service over his own appointees; wants safeguards on immigration questions; sympathizes with miners, and believe the tariff bill will restore good times.

The resolutions were adopted. The committee on league work wanted ome plan adopted to have State leagues broadened by organizing small towns, and wished more tariff literature sent out. It was adopted.

At this point a colored delegate wanted a resolution passed against the lynch law. A resolution to this effect was therefore adopted.

The following nominations for president were then made: A. M. Higgins, of Indiana, L. J. Crawford, of Newport, Ky; Grant Fellows, of Michigan; Thon Ewyn, of New Jersey, and Fred W. Fleitz, of Peansylvania.

L. J. Crawford was elected on the first

#### THE HAWAIIAN TREATY

It Is Reported to the Senate Without Amendment.

The Foreign Relations Committee Thought It Unwise to Load It With Additions

The Senate Committee on Foreign Reations yesterday made short Work of the Hawailan annexation treaty, ordering a favorable report to be made to the Senate at once. This report was made later in the day when the Senate went

into executive emaion Mesers, Davis, Foraker, and Morgan, a subcommittee, have gote carefully over all the ground during the past two weeks and when the committee met yesterda here was a short but rather informal sion of the subject It was some apparent, as has been said from the time the treaty reached the Senate, that the najotity of the committee was in favor of the convention. The only disagree ment was as to whether it would be Messrs. Daniel and Turple did not antagon sion of these changes, it was suggested, lize it in the strict sense of the word of thought there was no particular need of making the report at this early day After discussing the convention in general way the committee reached the conclusion that it would be unwise to burden it with amendments. If amendments are desired they will be offered and carried in the Senate. The majorit of the committee, however, believe the instrument is perfect as it stands. The vote by which the report was ordered good 6 to 2. Messrs, Daniel and Torni being the two indicated, although they did not vote at all. The other votes were se of Messrs, Davis, Foraker, Culton Clarke, Morgan and Frve, the latter's votbeing cast by Mr. Davis, who held his proxy.

The committee would like very much to ratify the treaty at this session, and t is believed if a quorum would remain this could be done. Much of the antagon istic sentiment that was manifested when the President sent the treaty to the Sen ate has disappeared. The recent attitud of the Japanese government toward the tsland has convinced several Senators who were lukewarm that the time has at last arrived when this country must act if i expects to absorb the little republic and hold the strategic position the islands

The committee, much as the member ould like to see action at this session will not press the matter unless event so shape themselves as to force this policy. It would not take much more on the part of Japan to cause the Senate to take this question up and dispose of it at this session. Under ordinary circumstance however, it will go over until December Mr. Davis is preparing an elaborate report which will be laid before the Senate to gether with all the correspondence literature bearing upon the subject,

FORGED FOR A LIVING.

Son of a Prominent Texan Arrested in New York.

York, July 14.-A man giving th name of Morda Weslow, twenty-five years of age, and who claimed to be the son of a former lieutenant governor of Fe cas, surrendered to the police today and said that he had forged a number of checks throughout the country. Gambling he gave as the cause of his downfall. Weslow said he had served four months In the Cuban army, and exhibited several

scars which were exused by wounds re ceived in battle with the Spaniards. From Cuba he went to Baltimore, and there began the forgery of checks as a means of making a living. He said be was tired of this sort of life, and wished

to mend his ways. Lady Scott to Be Released. London July 14 - Lady Selina Scott, who

was sentenced in January last to eight months' imprisonment for criminally libelling her son-in-law, Earl Russell, will be released from Holloway Jail tomorrow Dr. Henry's Blood Tea cures constipation, indigestion and regulates the liver. Moscow July 14 .- William K. Vander

bilt and the party accompanying him re turned to St Petersburg today, after hav-ing spent two days in sight-seeing here. Ivy Institute Business College, 8th and K. None better: \$25 a year: day or night.

## THE PORTE'S RASH STAND

of the convention of the National League of It Will Soon Have the Powers on Its Hands.

TURKEY'S ONE CONCESSION

Willing to Reduce the War Indemnity, but That Is All-Unless the Sultan Quickly Surrenders He Will Feel the Sharp Teeth of the Big Dogs of Europe.

London, July 14.-The Standard has received a dispatch dated Constantinople July 12, saying that the Porte has agreed o reduce the war indemnity demanded from Greece from £8,000,000 to £6,600,ou, at the same time declaring that this is the extreme limit of concession she will make.

The dispatch adds that it is reported that the Grand Vizier had a long and stormy interview with M. Nelidoff, the Russian embassador, in which the latter insisted that the Turks must evacuate Thessaly. To this the Grand Vizier replied that Turkey would comply with the demand when Russia evacuated Kars and Batoum. Anott or disputch to the Standard, dated yesterday, says that ministerial councils were held on Sunday and Monday, the result of which was a long report stigma the Cross against the Crescent. The

Sultan answered this report with the following tirade: "I am convinced that the efforts of the powers are directed entirely to the maintenance of peace. It is the plain duty of Turkey, whose sentiments are Baewise pacific, to put an end to the present abnormal situation. I consequently command my ministers to find the necessary means for concluding th negotiations, if possible, and to sign the preliminaries by Thursday."

The correspondent, while admitting that the trade may be another ruse, maintain that his report is accurate.

The Standard, in an editorial that is apparently officially prompted, conveys the idea that the meeting of the cabinet to morrow will aim to arrive at a definite decision regarding the coercion of Turkey It further seems to suggest that a schem is afoot by which Great Britain and Rus da will apply force to the Ottoman empire, the other powers consenting. The paper says:

"The aversion of this country to any thing approaching war is well known, but public opinion, while deprecasing mything like isolated action, Would doubt less entirely approve of our acting vigor ously in conjunction with other powerthe Soltan would think seriously before went to war with any two of them and most of all those two, one of which would employ force on the sea and the other on land."

The moment the order was given to the ships and regiments to move the negotiations would be brought to an end The Athens correspondent of the Tele graph says that the powers are consider ing a scheme by which Russis, Austria and Great Britain will co-operate to coerc. Turkey. The correspondent says he learns from a high authority that it is proposed that Russia shall blockade the Bosphor and Great Britain the Dardenelles, while Austria shall seize the milroad to Salonica France will occupy Smyrna if necessary

of the reported encounter at Candla Crete between Bashi-Bazouks and British troops wherein the report said sixteen of the

### GAIN AN IMPORTANT POINT

Several Hundred Miners in the Flemington District Go Out.

Missiopary Work of the Labor Leaders Bearing Fruit-Monongahela Miners May Go Out.

Parkershare, W. Va., July 14 .- The commission sent into West Virginia by the United Mine Workers to induce the miners to come out, gained an important point today, and all the miners in the Flemington district, who number several hundred, threw down their tools this morning.

A well known operator said this evening that he thought the strike would spread rapidly throughout the State and that within a few hours all would be out. On the other hand, ex-Senator Camden said he thought all of them would not strike. The Senator is a big mineowner. There is dissatisfaction among the

miners in the Monongabela fields. Today a prominent operator of that district stated that the missionary work of the emisaries of the Miners' Union is bearing fruit, and he would not be surprised to see the entire field idle by Saturday men at one mine have consented to strike in case the entire district will go with them. With the Monongahela miners out, almost one-third of the State's production of coal will be cut off.

Pana, Ill . July 14 .- The miners' strike is fast spreading throughout central Illi-nois. About 1,000 miners are idle in the neighborhood of Pana, and fully 2,300 in the district. The situation is assum-ing a serious aspect for all establishments having a short supply of coal, and numerous shutdowns may be expected soon The railroads are shortening their train service and indications point to a coal famine shortly.

A Famous Mine Rediscovered. Phoenix, Ariz., July 14.- John F. James and Henry Blake returned yesterday from

the desert region, near the Mexican border. bringing a story of extreme suffering, but also of success in the discovery of the famous California Mine, one of the most noted of the lost mines of the South-The mine lies south of Sentinel Station

on the Southern Pacific, distant about eighty miles, and in a region that appears absolutely waterless Vauderbilt at Moscow.

The Finest Boards 1 cent a foot. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

A LETTER FROM CARRILLO.

Testifies to the Futility of Weyler's Grand Campaign. New York, July 14. Under date of Jun

the Cuban patriot forces in the province of Santa Clara, writes to belegate Estrada Palma as follows:

spaign of the dry season being now ended, I have the pleasure to inform you that Spain has once more seen her obdurate efforts to conquer the revolution frus.rated. Weyler's desperate attempts to vanquish our forces in Las Villas has resulted in imparting greater cobesion and filtary character to our troops which, no satisfied with opposing an energetic re offensive. I have reviewed the fourth worst of Weyler's campaign, and can iestify to the undesiness of his operation it is true, however, that as an instrumen of Spain's wrath he has caused the run and masery of many a Cuban family.

We have read in the American pres the reports concerning your interview with Secretary of State Sherman. What you said faithfully expresses the wishes of th Cabans who, without blindly objecting to reasonable compromise on the basis of dependence, have full confidence that the efforts and herolam of the army will in the end accomplish the liberation of the country. We are completely decided to conquer, through force of arms, Spain's stubborn obstinacy, knowing full well that we will never lack the valuable aid

of our brothers abroad.
"Our commander-in-calef has, as usual, outwitted all of Weyler's plans to circuit vent him. Not once has he been force to move his camp as a result of the enemy's operations. I inclose a summary of the campaign, which, as you will differs a great deal from the Spanish reports.\*

#### ARREST MANY MERCHANTS

Eighty Wealthy Spaniards Charged With Selling Goods to Cubans.

some Are Millionatres and Many Prominent Members of the Union Constitutional Party.

Havana, via Key West, July 14 .- At the concert I send this dispatch Havana is in the greatest state of excitement that has existed here since the war begun. Eighty rich Spanish merchants and bankers were arrested here today accused of selling mer handise and medicines to the Cuban

postriota. Those under arrest include prominent members of the Union Constitutional party and men who have held important official positions. Among them are Deio Quesids, ex-mayor of the city f Havann; Jose Sarra, a millionauc drugist, Johnson, another Wealthy dragge and a professor of the university; Harson Arguelles, president of the Havana Railond; Alberto de Ximino, manager of the

railroad, and others, The Marquis of Palmerola has sent a ablegram to Madrid about the case. It generally believed that the marquis, as

ell as the chief of police, acted under structions from Gen. Weyler. Many of the prisoners were arrested in oge. A crowd gathered around the jail, protesting against the

DENOUNCED THE CZAR,

Patriotic Addresses Last Night at

Cuban League Meeting. The National Cuban League met last night at Confederate Vererans' Hall, where Henry Prowne, N. E. Vowley, Representa tives William Walton Kitchen of North Carolina, John Edgar Fowler of North Sarolina, John S. Little of Arkansus, and

Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama. Some of the Congressmen were loud in their denunciation of Speaker Reed for his persistent efforts to kill any attempt

to pass the Morgan resolution. NO WAR IN EASTERN CUBA.

A Patriot Says the Spanish Seldom Move From the Cities. New York, July 14. - Major Miguel de Varona, Capt. Luis Rodolf de Miranda and Lient Antonio Torres, of the Calum pairtot army, arrived here this evening

Varona is the son of Dr. Enrique de

Varona, editor of Patria, the official

granof the Cubansin New York. For more than a year be has been an adjutant to Gen Cultyto Garcia. "Practically," he said tonight, "there is no war in eastern Cuba. The Spanish seldom move from the large cities, where we cannot attack them, because we have not the artillery necessary to invest cities If Gen. Weyler should carry out his planof invading Sautlago de Cuba with a

large army, he would soon find that the patriota are ready to meet him. There are fully 14,000 men, well armed and munitioned, under the command of Gen.

Garcia, east of the Jucaro-Moron trocha-TIGHTENING THE NOOSE.

Much More Evidence Against Mrs. Nack and Thorn.

York, July 14.-District Attorney Okott today procured the attendance at the Tombs of six residents of Woodside, L. 1 who live near Mrs. Bunla's cottage, where the Gieldsensuppe murder is said to have been committed. All six of them identified the woman Mrs Nack wept after they

had left the prison. Some of the witnesses identified a pla tograph of Gieldsensuppe as that of the man whom they saw enter the cottage or the morning of the murder. Four of the witnesses saw him get off a trolley car at the corner with Mrs. Nack. Half on hom before this they had seen Thorn enter the cottage.

An Old Marylander Dead.

Rockville, Md., July 14 -- Mr. Perry county, died this morning at 3 o'clock, the eighty-ninth year of his life. Mr. Leisear was one of the oldest citizens of He was married twice, nd there servives him Mrs. Leisear and two sons, Messrs. Francis T. and William P. Leisear, both of this maty. The funeral will take place Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock

Iowa's Governor Injured. Des Moines, Iowa, July 14.-Governo Drake fell down the State House steps this morning, receiving serious injuries

Nails, Best Steel, \$1.60 a Keg, 100

# CONFEREES IN UGLY MOOD

ONE CENT.

The Tariff Poctors Talking and Doing Nothing.

BIG MR. REED'S EXACTIONS

The House Conferees Maintain They Are Fighting the Sugar Schedule. Wool Discussed, but No Copelysion Reached-Mr. Jones of New vada and Beet Sugar.

The den-Bock in the conference commitbec continues. The conferres hept at the work unceasingly resterday, save when called into the Senate chamber to make a querum. They fussed and funsed and wrangled and wore themselves out, so that when evening came they concluded not to hold a night session but to recuperate

for the tunde today. Up to this time there has absolutely been no agreement on the Sugar schedule. The longer the conference continues the stiffer becomes the backbone of the big speaker, and the more does he prod the gestlemen of the committee to do his bidding. And, by the same token, the Date do the Senate conferres invist that theirs is the only and right way to settle the matter. The interference of the Speaket has placed the Senate and there are threats that if he does not make ninself a little less conspicuous there may not be an agreement on anything for

The potent factor in the stubborn fight being made by the Senate conferes is Senator Jones of Nevada. That Senator form not tent around the book when he has anything to say, and some of his state ments to the conferees have been call-blooded in their bluntness. There is no nasonderstanding him. Senator Jones says there never will be an agreement along lines that will tend to destroy the beet sugar industry of the United States, and this, he contends, would be the result of an absolute surrender to the House on the agar schedule. Mr. Jones maiste that the Senate rate on raw sogar shall stand. but he is probably willing that the differential sit on refined in the Senate shall be shared

down slightly. confully, and say they will not suruse of the Senate tate on raw sugar which stipulates that upon jaggery-clayed and other sugars" testing between chall be paid one-tenth of one cens a the full, and assert that therein line the secret of the trust. And the House con-ferens are right. The House conferens insist that the words "and other sugars" be chanated and the sugars intended to

have this retails be named specifically. The force of this point is better understood when it is known that under this Musenvado sucars, which have a wonder ful capacity for being jurgled. Mustavada sugars can it is claimed, be doctored en is to defy even the polariscope, and make it impossible to detect their sucharine strength. That is the reason why the suggested by the House conferees. If this clause remains intact every pound of these sugars imported into the United States will come in at not over 87 degrees, for the moment such surars fest 88 depress

the duty jumps up one-tenth of a cent a pound. There is abundant room for tremendous profit in these three words, which the House wants to strike out and to which the Senate so tenaciously clings. If that clause is not interfered with the trust will be perfectly willing to grant a concession at the other end of the rate by a reduction of the duty on refined sugars. for after all, it is the duty on raw sugar that operates to the advantage or dead contage of the refiners. It is claimed the Senate is the retention of the Senate rate on raw sugars, and a reduction of the differential to 190, instead of the 19% as passed by the Senate senate conferees point to this as a mig-

animous offer. The offer has been declined and there neot on this schedule than there was when the conferees first closed the duors besind them There is good teason to believe that action on every other important item in the bill is being held up add this matter has been finally dis posed of. Of course, the discussion has not been all the time on the succulent subject, but it invariably turns in that direction when the conferees reach a point where they are likely to agree any other matter, and so fitter has

tive agreements reached have all been Wool was again under fire vesteriny, et as conclusion was reached. This schedule binges on the arrangement to be made with respect to third-class wools, as outlined in these columns. The linea schedule was also discussed, and it looks an agreement would be reache that schedule along the lines of the joins proposition of the Importers and manufacturers. The House conferees are still bleeting to the stamp tax of the Senate, and, while the Senate conferees are not redded to that scheme, they insist that

t is necessary in order to provide suffi-It is worse than useless to sarmise non the various tentative agreements that have been reached. The conferees are in ugly mood, and not until they have reached a conclusion on sugar will anything to done that can be construed as a clearing of the atmosphere. The collapse may come before the day is over, but the chances just now appear to be good for a outmunned of this deadlock for several

days.

Stearns to Succeed Walters. Harelton, Pa., July 14 - It is understood here today that Irving Stearns, general manager of the Susquehanna Coal Company, will succeed Alfred Walters as president of the Delaware, Susquehanne and Schuylidil Railroad

\$3 Special Rates to Fort Mouroe, \$3 Norfock, Va. Beach & Ocean View. Norfolk and Washington Steamhoot Co. will sell ticknts over its line Sanurday, July 17, good to return Sunday, July 18, at \$3 for the round trip.

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